A Difference poem

★ EDUCATION ★ ORGANIZATION ★ EMANCIPATION

Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

VOL. 64 — NO. 26 — W.N. 1247 CHICAGO, ILL., MAY, 1967 360 10¢

Left Side

Four Negro escaped convicts lined up, dirty work clothes and all, with all the politicos to greet Gov. Lester Maddox at a reception in the Georgia Executive Mansion. They could have run away to seek freedom. Instead they lined up to report what terrible conditions prevailed in the Wilkinson County Camp, and thereby to surrender.

Remember them next time someone tells you no one wants to stick his neck out for his fellows.

* * *

There are 7,300,000 on welfare. Of them 2,100,000 are over 65, with a mediam age of 73. Another 700,000 are either blind or so physically handicapped that they cannot work. Only about 50,000 are considered potentially capable of working.

* * *

When Hoffa used to talk about getting contracts to expire simultaneously, or tying up a large chunk of transportation at one time, pious hands were lifted in horror. In this spring's skirmish with the Teamsters, when the trucking companies locked out the teamsters to prevent "discriminatory striking," the howls of horror were so subdued we didn't hear them.

(Continued on Page 5)

ONE WAR IS NOT ENOUGH!

Sacramento — The only trick the employing class knows to keep the wheels of industry moving is war. But by the looks of the labor market in this burg, one war at a time is not enough.

In spite of Murder Incorporated bases, which they call airfields and supply depots employing about 40,000 willing and dumb slaves around here, there is a serious unemployment situation. The average unemployment among union building trades workers is reported to be 40 percent. Some trades are as high as 70 percent jobless.

There is a plant here called Aero Jet. It makes moon taxicabs. Two years ago it employed 20,000. Now its workforce is down to 10,000 and it is still laying-off.

It looks now that if they should stop napalming babies, there would be hardly anybody working. Biggest complaint comes from construction men. "I can't even remember a time when we've come anywhere near this rate of unemployment," one union official said. —Dan Mulder

STILL MORE PRESSURE FOR PEACE NEEDED!



UNITE FOR THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN!

A New Look at Internationalism

Union movements have been molded in the overall system of national states, so that jurisdictions correspond to the boundary lines the poluiticians have put on the map. This was done as a matter of convenience but in these days of a world market its continued convenience is doubtful. The international bodies of labor have reinforced this pattern by requiring ordinarily that there be only one trade union center recognized in each nation.

One widely held explanation of the process of union development is John R. Commons' "role of the market." This holds that workers, organized to minimize the com petition with each other, had to expand their organizations to keep pace with the market in which they competed. Thus came the sequence of early local and regional craft organizations here, and later national craft and industrial bodies. Railroads, canals, highways, the switch from custom-made to ready-made goods, shaped both markets and unions.

In this jet-propulsion age, production is for a world market in which workers move and compete face to face as well as through their products. There is only a laggard adjustment of other human institutions to this fact of a world economy, with scientific and churchly dialog up ahead, and far-flung capital investments outdistancing both the diplomats and the labor leaders.

Efforts to provide the labor movements with some international machinery go back over a century. There has been a steady conflict during this time between the ideals or objectives appropriate to a working class fighting for its freedom, and the urge to win acceptance for the labor movement in the established order. These conflicts have been resolved by labor leaders almost uniformly in favor of winning acceptance, and they have said they had to do this to avoid scaring the working class away from the unions. Their problem was real, and its solution required the sort of education that they avoided on the same excuse.

On these shoals, internationalism has foundered.

The first International Working Men's Association was founded, not by Marx, but by practical and

(Continued on Page 4)

New York Wobblies March

The same IWW banner that attracted a lot of attention in the Chicago March 23 peace march was carried in the greatest of all anti-war demonstrations in New York April 15. Some imitation unionists cried because the militant IWW was entered in the labor section of the parade. However, a contingent of the Social Service Employes union, changed position in order to march behind the One Big Union flag.

Labor militancy shows signs of ripening into constructive radicalism, and New York fellow workers see a good harvest coming up.

Humanity Cries Out Against War; Slaves Hear Only the Boss

I was in the San Francisco anti-war march of April 15. It was the sight of my life, and the first time I had ever marched under a Police permit.

There were thousands of young people. Hips and Diggers, some called themselves. They had every kind of dress. Most of them wore shoes, but others wore boots or sandals; and there were some in bare feet — and they were clean.

You may remember what they said about the IWW in Spokane a generation ago. We had "never taken a bath," they said. Boy, how they could lie! And they are still doing it.

I talked to dozens of groups. Sure, many had long hair and beards but they were clean looking youngsters. They want to be free. They want One World, and Peace, and Love. They are against war and they know what they are talking about. It seemed to me that about 55 percent of the paraders were from 12 to 29 years of age.

The Auto Workers' union had a speaker but they left their members home, or on the job. The Longshoremen's union (IWU) had a mouthpiece, too; but the longshoremen were absent. No doubt they were too busy to come out in protest against war — too busy loading ships with tools of destruction and death to be used in Vietnam.

That's the one thing missing in these anti-war demonstrations. They lack worker participation. Resistance to the war mongers hasn't up to now generated enough pressure to get the slaves off the job, even for a few hours in a token protest strike.

The only speaker worth coming out to hear at this Frisco affair was one from CORE. But I found inspiration in the evident earnestness of the 65,000 mostly youthful demonstrators. (Who needs leaders!) Now, if we can only get the **young workers** to see the light of reason, there will be no more wars. I am 80, still protesting — and waiting.

—W. Thorn

Urban Renewal

It is estimated that Chicago's urban renewal program provided housing for 350,000 fewer persons that it displaced.

"An Injury to One Is an Injury to All" • One Union One Label One Enemy

Industrial Worker

Official Organ of The Industrial Workers of the World

Owned and Issued Monthly By

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

2422 N. Halsted Street Chicago, Ill., 60614 Phone: LI 9-5045

Second-Class postage paid at Chicago, Illinois

Editorial and Business Offices of the Industrial Worker are at 2422 North Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill., 60614

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

36 issues	$6.00
24 issues	$4.00
12 issues	$2.00
Bundle orders, U.S.	.05

No Paid or Commercial Advertising accepted.

Make all Remittances payable to "INDUSTRIAL WORKER"

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'It's an Ill Wind . . .'

The big wind which messed up a couple of communities near Chicago had scarcely blown over when building repair salesmen moved in for a killing. They ran neck-and-neck with the disaster relief people and were well ahead of the looters, who got scared off anyway. One lady with a damaged house paid $425 for a repair job which an insurance adjuster said was worth $40. Police promised to shoot prowlers on sight. The slick salesmen had a clear field, except that the suckers were "warned not to trust strangers."

SPRING BARGAINS

Somebody should have warned packinghouse workers not to be in a hurry to accept Armour's and Wilson's pre-season contract offers. The 66-cent raise, spread over three years, wasn't enough. Quite likely they could have done better by waiting for the expiration of the old agreement. They could hardly have done worse. Timid "leaders" should at least stand back and wait. When they get out in front they set a bad example.

It was a triumph for labor when, after a long struggle, a farmhand union got recognition from the giant DiGigorgio Corporation; but there are few who will deny that the wage settlement, "a basic minimum of $1.65 an hour," was a basement bargain for DiGiorgio. The agreement is to run for three years and it provides some frills never before heard of in a deal between farm labor and management.

Helping Our Neighbors

A Brazilian writer, Maria Carbeaux, notes that in a period in which U.S. capitalists poured $2,221,000,000 in new investments into Latin American countries, they drew off $3,579,000,000 in profits. That's a sample of the colonial treatment for the perpetuation of which U.S. soldiers are now fighting in Asia.

Poorest Spot Is in Texas

Loredo, Texas. — This town lies close to the Mexican border. It has a workforce of 22,000, 11.4 percent of whom are unemployed. Another 5,000, Mexican nationals, cross the border daily from Neuvo Laredo on the Mexican side for work on the U.S. side.

The local central labor body says that Lorado has the lowest per capita income of all cities in the United States.

In front of a restaurant, a strike picket carries a banner with these words: Can YOU feed a family on $12 a week?

He's an Educator?

Prof. Milton Friedman of the University of Chicago thinks the country should have a volunteer fighting force and that soldiers' pay should be raised to a figure attractive enough to get needed volunteers.

The professor calls the forced labor of the draft system a "barbarous custom," which it no doubt is. But what is so civilized about a professional army of hired killers? He says the cost of a volunteer force would vary from $4 to $20 billion a year.

Another New Model

A San Francisco group of young dissenters call themselves "Diggers," after a 17th Century agrarian cooperative which bartered its produce instead of selling for money — or gave it away for free. A member of the new Diggers said, "We try to express love by giving." Verily, these are strange buds showing up this spring.

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Four Million Farm Hands

No one needs to be told that the United States has become the world's greatest industrial nation. To hold this position, the country requires the services of 63,000,000 non-farm workers; and the number is growing. During the past five years, non-farm jobs have increased by 18 percent.

Correspondingly, the number of farm workers has been dropping sharply during the past 60 years. Only 20 years ago 22 percent of total employment in the U.S. was in agriculture. Then there were 10 million farm workers. Today there are not more than 4 million, about 5 percent of the total.

There are today at least five industries that employ more workers than agriculture. In manufacturing there are 19 million; in trade, 13 million; in government, 11 million; in service, 10 million; in transportation and public utilities, 4,200,000.

Government has shown the largest increase in recent years, most of the increase being in local and state government. In this area, since 1961, the increase has been 31 percent, chiefly in education and health.

Factory employment, which suffered terrific loss during the 1930s, is now at record level, having increased by about 17 percent during the past five years.

But there are four million farmhands and that's a lot of manpower.

What Future for Farm Jobs?

Accustomed to seeing a continuing decline in the number of workers employed on farms, interested observers are apt to conjure up a picture of a completely mechanized agriculture, the only people in sight being roadside tourists (like "sidewalk superintendents" in the city) watching highly sophisticated machinery doing all the work. This view does not take into account the fact that not all crops are equally adaptable to mechanization and — more important and more easily overlooked — the fact that the markets for agricultural products, for food and fibers, can and MUST grow enormously. That emphasized "must" needs only to be qualified by the assumption that the one-half or more of the earth's population which is now going hungry will one day demand and get enough to eat, and to wear. Think of the effective demand for the fruits of the soil when every human has means to get his just share! Need this day be visualized as possible only in some far off Utopia? We think not.

The Situation Now

The number of farms in the U.S. now stands at about 3.2 million, 4 percent off from 1965. (In California alone, the number dropped in one year by 7,000.)

There are now 870,000 farms in the country that sell or produce in amounts of at least $10,000 a year. Specialization is increasing and very large farms, the "factories in the fields," are accounting for more and more of the product sold on the market. The family farm may still be a good place to live but it is a declining factor in production for the market. One effect, of course, is that more and more of the work done on farms is done by hired labor. Another is that the productivity of the laborer increases, chiefly because of the greater use of machinery on the larger farms. The farmhands position and his attitudes toward his job and his employer are becoming more like that of his city proletarian brother. He is reacting more favorably toward unionism, too.

Some farm operations are more "labor intensive" than others. That is, they are less easily mechanized. They require more hand labor. Such crops, particularly fruits and vegitables, are also the ones whose output is expected to rise most rapidly in the next few years. If job decline continues at all in this area it will be much slower than in agriculture in general. It is even not improbable that there will be an increase in the number of such jobs.

* * *

IWW members are needed this summer and fall to introduce industrial unionism to a few million unorganized, low-paid and otherwise much abused farm hands. Help educate the proletariat and, maybe, gain a little more education in the process. See the country and get acquainted with your fellow workers in fields and orchards. Let's hear from volunteers.

WE NEVER FORGET!

Sacco-Vanzetti Story

Aldino Felicani, founder and treasurer of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, died in Boston on April 20. An article by John Nicholas Beffel about his connection with the world-shaking case which culminated in the electrocution of the two defendants, received too late for this issue, will be published in the **Industrial Worker** for June.

Beffel reported the trial in Dedham in 1921 for the **New York Call** (Socialist daily) and other labor papers across the country, was publicist for the defense in 1920-21, and handled the news about the case on the copy-desk of the **New York World** in the weeks leading up to the executions in 1927.

"And when religious sects ran mad,
He held . . . .
That if a man's belief is bad,
It will not be improved by burning."

—W. M. Praed

OFFICIAL NOTICES

BRANCH MEETINGS

HOUSTON, Texas. — Robert (Blackie) Vaughan is the acting Secretary of the Houston I.U. 510 branch. All communications intended for the branch should be addressed to him at 7505 Navigation Blvd., Houston, Tex. 77011.

* * *

SAN FRANCISCO. — Michael Brown, 26 Prospect Avenue, San Francisco, Calif. 94110, is acting secretary for the branch pending decision on the opening of a new branch office.

* * *

BERKELEY, Cali. — For information about meetings, socials, and other activities contact Robert Rush, Secretary, 1723 10th St., Telephone: 524-1989.

* * *

DULUTH, Minn. — Write to Pat McMillan, Stationary Delegate, P.O. Box 559 for information and contacts.

* * *

CHICAGO branch general membership meetings are now being held on the first Friday of the month at 2422 N. Halsted Street. W. H. Westman, Secretary.

* * *

NEW YORK CITY — Branch Secretary is Douglas Roycroft. Mailing address and business office: 71 East 3rd St. No., 14, New York, N.Y. 10003. Tel. 477-2758.

* * *

YAKIMA, Wash. — For information about work and organization opportunities in the fruit and farm areas of Eastern Washington, get in touch with George C. Underwood, 102 South 3rd Ave., telephone GLencourt 3-2046.

* * *

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — IWW Stationary Delegate, P.O. Box 46583, Los Angeles

* * *

VANCOUVER, B.C. — Stationary Delegates J. B. McAndrew, 1896 I Ave., basement apartment; phone 738-7864.

Peace Negotiated

Said the spider to the fly
"I shall never let you die;
For quite recently I ate,
So let us just negotiate.
That my web has bound you
tight
And you face death's endless
night
Is no cause to fear that fate
If you will negotiate.

"Let me just digest my food
While you change your fighting
mood,
Calm your anger and your hate
Then as friend negotiate.
From my web I'll give release
If you will accept my peace,
But you'll be the meal I ate
After we negotiate."

—Anthony George, Aberdeen, Wash.

PASSPORT TO NOWHERE

Volunteers in Service to America is a core of dewey-eyed workers dedicated to waging war on poverty. Vista, as it's whimsically called, is a big brother of Youth Corps. Organized in 1964, it has enticed 3500 men and women to donate a year of their lives to helping poor people, and according to its handy brochure over 14,000 more are being sought to work on Indian reservations, in migrant camps, black and white urban slums, and rural poverty areas.

I am sure these volunteers are well-intentioned folk. They pitch in and kill rats, organize knitting circles, teach illiterates to read, instruct unemployables in mechanical skills, and pat the lonely orphan on the back with the greatest of goodwill. But there are a few sordid economic facts we Wobblies could teach them.

The poverty workers themselves receive only subsistence wages while in service. They collect an additional stipend of $50 a month at the year's end. Not so service-minded are the committees they must deal with in their activity areas. Ostensibly non-profit civic groups, these sponsoring organizations often sabotage effective action. The social dreamers in Vista find it hard to believe that a businessman in Kiwanis is dollar-conscious twenty-four hours a day.

Thus while the nimble poverty workers are busy batting rats over the head and instructing properly awed tenement dwellers on the most lethal poison to spray in their garbage cans in the alley, landlords (perhaps the self-same business members of Vista-sponsoring service groups) are fighting innovations in pest-breeding housing out in front.

Another problem has me worried. Supposing the poverty workers proved so vigorous and successful that every man in the land could wield a carpenter's saw with skill, every woman became a nurse or secretary, every delinquent or feeble-minded youth could run a tractor, where would they be hired? After tedious months of learning a trade, there would not be room for the services of all. Auto mechanics with years of experience behind them are watching their jobs melt away just as did coal miners a few years ago.

Is it quite fair to raise the hopes of poor people when these hopes are doomed? Skill, training, experience — yes. But we in the IWW must caution the victims of so much mis-directed philanthropy that they are graduating into a void.

—Dorice McDaniels

Some of the Best People

Some of the best people (workers) already belong to the IWW. Thousands more will join when they are made aware of what this organization really stands for. The free leaflet, **"LET'S ACT UNION,"** will help you introduce your fellow workers to the IWW. Ask for a number of them. State how many you want.

Gold for Members

We have gold embossed stick-pins (not "buttons") for members only at $1.00 each. They are old stock and actually a collectors' item.

IWW Lapel Buttons

Plastic IWW lapel buttons may be had for 25 cents each; 15 cents in quantities of 10 or more. These are for anyone who wants to wear the IWW emblem and thus publicly proclaim his disapproval of a lousy system.

Scandinavian Song Book

Along with other IWW literature, always listed in this paper, we have a book of IWW songs in Swedish, Norwegian and Danish languages. It's 50 cents per copy. We can also supply "Rebel Voices: An IWW Anthology" at $12.50 a copy.

Industrial Workers of the World
2422 North Halsted Street
Chicago, Ill. 60614

Race Prejudice

Tampa, Fla. — Two white men brought suit in Federal court here against a Negro bar, charging they were refused service solely because of their color. When they stepped in for a drink, they were informed: "This is a colored bar and no white person will be served," so they told the court.

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A Difference

The scissor-bill who spits
at my placard,
Hurls obscenities
And yells,
"Go back to
Russia!"
Him I do not feel
too angry at;
He only has a long
way to go.
But the person who glances
around furtively
Before confidentialy whispering
to me,
"I agree with you;
What you're doing is great!"
That one I cannot
stand;
That one, he is going
nowhere!

—Carlos Cortez

Preamble

• THE WORKING CLASS and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of management of the industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

• IT IS THE HISTORIC MISSION OF THE WORKING CLASS to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

A NEW LOOK AT INTERNATIONALISM

(Continued from page 1)

rather conservative British unionists who wanted to arrange to support strikes across boundary lines, to crack the international trade in strikebreakers, and to provide more effective protest against the suppression of "national liberation" movements in Poland and elsewhere. The prevailing economics of their day, the Wage Fund Theory, contended that there was just so much with which to pay wages at any time and that if some workers struck and got more of it, then other workers would have to get along on less. These unionists selected as secretary of the Association a German economist who argued the direct opposite and who had ended an 1847 Manifesto with the stirring call: "Workers of the world, unite, for you have nothing to lose but your chains and a world to gain." This was 1864.

Two years later, in 1866, a scab's house in Sheffield was blow up and Parliament set up a committee to investigate whether it was in accord with public policy to grant recognition to unions. Next year a union official walked off with the union funds and the courts in Nornby v. Close decided that since unions were outside the law they could not come into court to reclaim stolen moneys. This was a serious threat to union treasuries and to union capacity to function either as a benefit society or in collective bargaining. To parry these threats British union leaders campaigned steadily for enabling legislation and argued that events like the Sheffield affair were very rare, and that unions engaged only in normal suasion. In September 1870 six years after the IWMA was founded, France was defeated by Prussia, and in the following March the workers of Paris refused to surrender the guns they had cast out of their household pots and pans, formed a Commune, and resisted for as long as they could.

The capitalist press depicted these rebel workers as monsters and when Marx spoke and wrote in their defense as secretary of the international that included them, the British labor leaders, out of their desire to have their unions accepted into the established order, joined in the expressions of horror and pulled their membership away.

In that same year the British unions were granted legal existence on the proviso that they act as harmlessly as they promised they would. The First International was broken, and internal disputes finished it off.

The initiative for the Second International came from those workers of Paris who had survived the bloody repression of 1871 and who called a world labor conference on the hundredth anniversary of the Fall of the Bastille, July 14, 1789. To it Samuel Gompers sent an emissary to propose that May First of each year be a world labor holiday dedicated to the struggle for shorter workdays. Gompers gives very practical reasons for making the proposal in his autobiography, but American labor leaders have shied away from May Day and its implications, even though they were almost alone in the world in doing so. The AFL refused to get involved with so socialistic a body; under the pressure of British and American unions a separate body was set up in 1901 for unions only, and the AFL joined this in 1911. There it fought the French Confederation and its program for an anti-war and anti-patriotic campaign. Even so there was some hope that the unions in Europe might stop a war by calling a general strike in all countries concerned, but the machinery set up left consideration of any such large and political issue to the international of parties, and the arrangements for any strike to the international of unions, with national autonomy, of course, preserved in all cases. Thus no one was duly authorized to call a general strike in Europe, and the good brothers and comrades in 1914 marched to their boundary lines and killed each other.

After the war, Belgian union delegates refused to sit down with German union delegates, and AFL delegates did likewise. Shocked by proposals for the nationalisation of industry and to stop the blockade of Russia, the AFL refused to join the IFTU. (In marked contrast in 1945 only the AFL gave aid to the German unions, to save them from communism—but in both years it correctly reflected American Babbitry.)

In 1926, after the collapse of the general strike that had been called to back up the British coal miners, when European unions flatly refused to ship coal to Britain, 70 million tons of American coal broke the strike. The situation was further disrupted by communist organizations that veered and twisted with each change in Russian foreign policy and by socialist organizations that danced in opposition. Adherence to alleged practicality left labor throughout the world without machinery or ideals or program to curb Mussolini or Hitler or Franco. Had their boycott or embargo power toppled these, they would have deprived Stalin of his bogeyman and created an irresistable force for liberalization in Russia as well as preventing WWII.

In the years preceding the Second World War, after Moscow had changed from Red Trade Union International policy to "Popular Front," the British unions tried to bring both Russian and American unions into the IFTU.

American labor had branched into AFL and CIO, and when Woll, AFL, appeared at the Warsaw conference in 1937, Hillman, CIO, challenged his admission on the old AFL argument that only one center should be recognized in each nation. Woll was there to urge that the Russian unions be kept out on the grounds that they were government controlled like Hitler's or Mussolini's labor fronts. This became acceptable doctrine after the Stalin-Hitler pact that set off the war in 1939, but after Hitler attacked Russia in June, 1941, the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee was set up — indicating again that labor leaders can mix only when their governments do.

When America got into the war, Sir Walter Citrine, head of the British Trade Union Congress, wanted to start an Anglo-American trade union committee. The AFL insisted that the CIO be kept out of it. Thereby hangs some evidence of how much importance those directing a tremendous war or a vast empire attach to having labor aligned or divided as suits their purpose.

To quote Taft's "Organized Labor in U.S. History": "Citrine and a committee from the TUC came to Washington and sought to have the AFL change its policy of excluding the CIO from the projected Anglo-American Committee. Political pressure was exercised, and Citrine in his plea for allowing the CIO to join, explained that Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Minister Anthony Eden had intervened and emphasized the importance of having the CIO affiliate with the Anglo - American Trade Union Committee."

Throughout the years AFL foreign policy has been under the guidance of ex-Communist Jay Lovestone, who has specialized in fighting "the communist menace"; in 1944 he established a Free Trade Union Committee for this purpose. On the other hand the CIO, not unfriendly at the time to communist causes, went along with the British TUC and other major labor bodies after the war to launch the World Federation of Trade Unions in Paris in October, 1945. It included almost all large union centers except the AFL. Many of its officers were communist.

In 1947 the Marshall Plan for European Recovery received the backing of both AFL and CIO. Its declared object was economic aid to save Europe from the perils of communism; pro-communist unions said they didn't want to get rescued and didn't want to help land or move cargo for the Marshall Plan. The executive bureau of the WFTU refused to consider the CIO proposal for a discussion of American Aid. Late in 1949 the non-communist unions withdrew from the WFTU to found the ICFTU (International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, not to be confused with IFCTU or International Federation of Christian Trade Unions with a considerable membership in west Europe and Africa.) These international bodies have waged a Cold War in union affairs that to some extent reflected the cold war between Moscow and Washington, and even more, as has been recently disclosed, as subsidized agents of both governments. In a world market, subservience to a government does not stop international union action, it merely perverts it.

We have a brotherly concern with living conditions of workers everywhere, sharpened perhaps by the fear that the work may move to where it is done the cheapest. American unions handled CIA money to overthrow the Jagan government in Guiana and to intervene in Indonesia. How about using funds to ward off this menace by helping win strikes by those who are paid the least?

Surprisingly little of this has been done by either pro-communist or anti-marxist unions. Part of the explanation is that one doesn't woo the power structure in an underdeveloped country by stopping production with strikes or demanding wage rates that might impede capital accumulation. This bashfulness does not help progress: dirt will be hauled in baskets atop women's heads until they demand enough pay to make earth-moving equipment worthwhile.

Anti-communist union activity has been largely self-defeating, as an indispensable condition for communist growth is the absence of class-struggling, militant, effective unionism. Where and when it became communist policy to woo the governments in the less developed areas of the world, new types of communism flowered, and conflicts developed between pro-Castro, pro-Mao and Moscow-line forces. Poor Peru has eight different communist groups and an unspecified number of anti-communist ones—and, it is still hoped, at least a few who want unions to represent working people.

Meanwhile there is the world market. Unions are concerned to find that the tanker that spewed oil on the coast of England was American owned, with a Liberian flag, and an Italian crew too small to cope with the hazard.

The International Federation of Transport Workers is considering what to do to curb the use of "flags of convenience" to lower wages, safety and working standards. It is concerned too that Gulf Oil plans to use tankers five times as large with flags as phoney. UAW is concerned with the conditions under which European workers produce cars in Europe for American capitalists to sell in America. If unions are to do a good job on such bread-and-butter issues, they must quit being government catpaws. If they do that, it may almost come natural to do what Marx said they should way back in 1847.

—F. T.

Brave Tornados For IWW Forum

Despite tornados that hit Chicago killing scores and injuring hundreds, at the time most people going out for the evening would customarily leave home, an approximate hundred disregarded the weather warning and attended the Forum the IWW held April 21 at Algeld Hall, Roosevelt University.

Raya Dunayevskaya spoke on what is behind the turmoil in China. Her remarks were based both on a study of the generally available data and on research she had done talking with radical and conservative refugees from the Mao regime in Hong Kong and Japan. Those happy to find an American Martian criticising Mao "from the left" are translating her "Challenge of Mao Tse-tung" into Chinese to aid the anti-bureaucratic struggle of the Chinese working class.

She described the turmoil as a Mao-inspired "preventive civil war," analagous to Kerensky's July 1917 maneuver, and as "self-perpetuating." She had probed into the ten months preceding the large scale launching of the Red Guard, a period when Mao was in effect invisible and frequently reported dead, and sought light on this period from world events that lessened Chinese prestige in the third world, especially the American thrust at the time in Indonesia and Viet-Nam. She pointed out that the formation of the Red Guard took elaborate preparation and was far from spontaneous; the printing of Mao's thought in sufficient copies must have taken many weeks; also that the original guard was recruited from high school students — avoiding the college lads who had had some exposure to the liberalizing influences of the books written in the days when Mao spoke of a hundred flowers. Today even Khrushchev's speech against Stalin is something that can be read only by "an eleventh grade communist."

She reported also a situation facing the workingclass of China that cannot be solved by the deification of Mao. An interesting discussion and question period followed.

I Won't Work!

Editor:

Literature received. Have started with the Song Book and it is good.

I am old, past 77 and recovering from a stroke. First joined the union of my craft, Railway Carmen, about 1910 and was active. This caused me to be victimized, promoted, demoted and discharged, I have had the full treatment.

What is the cost of dues in the IWW for retirees who do not work, and don't want to work?

—B. L. Calloway

Competition Bothers Textile Trade

United Textile Workers President George Baldanzi, asking help in a fight against cheap textile imports from Asia, told the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. that Hong Kong textile and garment workers are paid 20 cents an hour.

Since 1950, Baldanzi said, 600,000 textile jobs have been lost in the U.S. through technological changes and run-away plants. "Legalized pirates," he said, operate in Taiwan, So. Korea, Spain, Portu'al and Pakistan as well as Hong Kong. U.S. garment and textile workers' unions, he continued, have tried to help these workers organize, but without success. "Only in Japan is there a real effort to elevate the worker's living standards and provide him dignity," the labor leader declared.

Textile products containing less than 50 percent cotton are admitted into the United States without restriction. The low wage paid in other countries is used by both labor leaders and employers as an explanation for low pay here in the same industries.

Superficially, it seems that both capital and labor suffer from the same ailment. The fact is, though, that capital loses nothing through such unfair competition. Capital that gets tired hanging around in the U.S. has no trouble at all finding openings elsewhere. Big chunks of it are already invested in places like Hong Kong, Taiwan, etc. and it is there making big profits for its American owners.

Capital is exportable. So also is labor unionism, but it has got to be free of nationalistic taint, and purged of other objectionable odors, like stink of CIA money and the blessing of sweetheart employers.

Trade is rapidly breaking down remaining boundryline barriers. Even the iron curtains are full of holes for the flow of goods.

Unionism, too, will become truly international when its representatives, with committments from workers to workers, without benefit of government or employer approval, carry its message from country to country. The "union" organizers from the U.S. who have been "trying to help" sorely oppressed slaves in foreign lands obviously haven't been wearing the authentic imprint of world labor solidarity. Neither have the state-loving sovietized labor agents. As of now, the mainstreams of the world's labor movements are carefully guided by the "power structures." It need not remain that way.

Labor "missionaries" must owe loyalty to labor only, not to governments or to any part of the employing class. When that ideal is on the way to realization, the groundwork for a one-world industrial commonwealth will have been laid.

A 20-cents an hour wage paid in Hong Kong for production of goods that are sold on the world market is indeed a world labor problem. It is one of many problems that can and eventually will be settled the union way.

Speedup, Mechanization

How did railroad operations, in World War II compare with those in World War I?

With one-fourth fewer employes, one-third fewer locomotives, one-fourth fewer freight cars and one-third fewer passenger cars than they had in World War 1, the railroads each month, on the average, moved about twice as many troops, and performed more than twice as many passenger miles of service. They moved more than five times as much army freight and express, 20 times as much Navy freight for overseas destinations, and nearly double as many ton miles of freight of all kinds as they moved in World War I.

—Trainmen News

Small Pay Raise Quickly Given In Meat Industry

Labor writer Robert M. Lewin referred to Armour & Co.'s new agreement with the two major unions in the meat packing business as "an industry-shaking contract."

The settlement, quickly and quietly arrived at, allows a 12-cents an hour increase to 12,000 members of Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen and the Packinghouse, Food and Allied Workers unions employed by the company. The contracts also grant 11-cent raises in each of the next two years. Wage and other gains are estimated to total 66 cents an hour over the three years the new contracts will have to run, according to Lewin.

However, what appears really surprising about these new contracts is that they were agreed upon six months before the expiration of the old ones. An Armour spokesman explaining the quick and quiet settlement, claimed certain procedural advantages for the "jump the gun" tactic. He also pointed to the fact that the early settlement with the meat unions prevented them from "looking over their shoulders at auto negotiations" which a few months later would be going on at the same time.

Armour Co. obviously expects the military to continue in the saddle during the next three years, otherwise they would not have conceded even these modest raises so readily. War has always been good for the meat business.

'LEFT SIDE' ...

(Continued from page 1)

When AFTRA struck, an eminent newscaster said he couldn't understand why he should be in the same union with jugglers and comedians and technicians. The The supervisory personnel replaced the newscaster, but, not the jugglers. The pundit should study a bit about industrial unionism.

* * *

When LBJ proposed taking the post office out of the cabinet and making it like TVA, business pundits observed that in Europe government runs both telephones and post office and runs both poorly — but we at least have good free enterprise phone system. Now what if the junk mail distributors could make the hello girls stay at work and call us up to give us junk mail messages? That's the parallel.

* * *

CORE points out that eight hours of the war in Vietnam cost more than the government will spend for the combined budget for education, child-day care, sanitation and housing of 400,000 families of migrant workers this year.

* * *

If you've paid your income tax and suffered through the lengthy accounting, you'll be glad to know that some oil companies hardly bother with it. They have their famous 27.5% escape clause and other credits. Standard of N.J. with net income in 1964 of $1,628,555,000 paid only 1.7% to the government; Texaco with $660,761,000 paid .8%; Gulf Oil, 8% on $607,343,000; Standard of California 2.1% on income of $393,188,000. Marathon, Atlantic, Richfield, Sinclair and Sunday with incomes totaling over $300,000,000 paid NO federal income tax.

* * *

In the last six months of 1966, all U.S. economic aid given to Latin America's 230 million people was worth $525.3 million. Brazil, Colombia and Mexico got the lion's share. This year, United States economic aid to South Vietnam, not including food aid, is scheduled to amount to about $550 million, and there are only 16 million people on the receiving end of this amount.

Machine Peach Picker

Peaches may fall from trees but not into the hands of human pickers. The University of California has perfected a machine for the picking of clingstone peaches. It costs only $25,000 and it promises to be a big labor saver, UC Pomologist L. L. Claypool claims losses can be kept down to five percent of the good fruit harvested with the new mechanical picker.

The Case of Hugo Blanco

Protests from labor groups in many countries have been pouring in to the government of Peru against the 25-year sentence and threatened death penalty for Hugo Blanco.

In London a demonstration occurred outside the Peruvian Embassy in February, and the Chicago members of the IWW decided to observe World Labor Day, April 29, with placards and leaflets outside the Consulate-General of Peru. The following basic facts on the case have been pieced together from the New York Times of August 30, 1966, Reporter Magazine of July 14, 1966 and Jan. 7, 1967, London Freedom of February 18, 1967 and Militant of April 17, 1967.

Hugo Blanco was arrested with about 30 rebel peasants on May 30, 1963, at age 28, and held captive with them without trial until last August. They were then tried, and Blanco was sentenced to 25 years in El Fronton prison. "A consulting judge at the rial recommended the death penalty, but the court did not follow his advice in view of the widespread support Blanco was receiving on an international scale. A month later in connection with Blanco's appeal of the case, the prosecution decided to demand the death sentence."

The background is the partially successful fight of the peasants of Peru to end feudal land tenure, including corvee or unpaid forced labor, and the police powers vested in the great landowners, powers that precipitated the Blanco case when one great landowner, Paullo, whipped the secretary of a peasant union, raped his wife and daughter, and then jailed the secretary on the charge of using threatening language.

The peasant struggle goes back a long way, but about 1960 took a more effective form when the peasants organized sindicatos or unions, and refused to perform the unpaid work that the great landowners had for centuries required of them, usually at the time of year it was most important to work on their own small plots. By 1964 the rich hacendados had given up trying to force the peasants to do this work and were scouring the hills for migrants at harvest time. The peasants had also in these four years acquired de-facto ownership of the bits of land they had worked, bits far too small to support a family.

In this struggle the police had killed many a peasant, and had sought out Blanco who is credited with organizing 140 of these sindicatos, but he was successfully shielded by the peasants until May 1963 when he had to come to Cuzco for medical aid. He had been born in Cuzco, the city nearest this Valley of La Convencion the center of this "peasant uprising." It is a university town, and university students had traditionally spoken at peasant gatherings in the years before 1960 to urge distribution of the great estates and nationalization of Standard Oil's IPC, and like Blanco had aided in organizing the peasants.

Despite the stratified society, many of the students are sons of peasants. Blanco had gone to the University of Argentnia to study agriculture, and had come back in 1958 a communist of the Trotsky persuasion, and a building trades organizer.

The sort of oppression against which the peasants fought is indicated by the specific circumstances that started the long manhunt for Hugo Blanco. One of Blanco's attorneys has given the circumstances thus:

Bolanos, secretary of a peasant union, was assaulted by the landowner Angel Paullo. "Paullo raped Bolanos wife and daughter, and when he couldn't get the other daughter, he used a whip on the peasant. Paullo wanted to terrorize Bolanos and accused him of theft and of threatening to kill him. He placed charges against him at the police post in La Pucyura." Blanco came and called a meeting of the local unions. There it was decided to send a commission to the police station to inquire. "When the commission approached the police station they were attacked and in self-defense they shot and killed three policemen."

Then the manhunt for Blanco started. He was captured in May 1963 and held for three years pending trial.

During those three years that Blanco was locked up, three or four score rebels made an unsuccessful attempt to duplicate Castro's early history, setting up guerilla camps in the heights above the Valley of La Convencion. This started in 1964, a year after president Belaunda had been elected on promises of land distribution, and when the peasants had achieved de facto ownership of their garden-sized plots. There was unhappiness over Belaunda's land reform then as there still is. He has used all the funds appropriated for land reform to buy the most worthless part of their possessions from the rich landowners, and at a good price, and has kept nothing for equipment or seed or fertilizer with which to enable any penniless peasant to try farming this least-wanted soil. But by 1964 the peasants were undisturbed in their plots, free from corvee labor, and trusting that constitutional government would redress some of their injustices. As Che Guevara might have explained to the Castroites, under these circumstances the peasants gave them scant support.

Last summer all sixty of the guerillas were exterminated with U.S. military aid of $120 million a year, special Ranger forces trained by US in Panama, and with the use of helicopters, donated by USA, to bomb the guerrillas out of their mountain holdouts. The last were induced to surrender, then killed.

It was after this bloody repression of the handful of guerrillas that Blanco and the thirty arrested with him were brought to trial. No one could praise them or blame them for guerrilla heroics, as they had been in jail throughout this time, but it provided atmosphere for the trial.

The peasants are not yet victors, but their lot has been changed by their struggle. The great landowners hesitate to press their old feudal claims on the crops or the labor or the women of a peasant class that has seen a great light. May echoes of international solidarity and protest give them back their Blanco and put new hopes and determination in their hearts. **—F.T.**

Corporation Covers the Earth

The merging of manufacturing companies, which "concentrates more and more economic power in fewer and fewer hands," continued last year at near the record rate set in 1965.

The Federal Trade Commission reports 1,746 mergers in 1966, aside from banks, railroads and other industries regulated by other government agencies.

Big electrical machinery manufacturers continued to lead all other industries in the gobbling up of lesser competitors. Today the 100 largest manufacturing corporations own more than half of all buildings, land and equipment used in manufacturing in the U.S.

Many corporations have been so successful raising profits and keeping down wages that they have money to spare for the outright purchase of smaller companies, often companies in an entirely different industry from their own.

The most spectacular merger attempt in recent months is the International Telephone & Telegraph scheme to take over the American Broadcasting Co. This effort, if successful, would create an outfit with assets of over $2 billion, one of the 20 largest in the U.S.

The Federal Communications Commission hastily approved the proposed merger, but backed down under pressure from Sen. Wayne Morse and other critics who pointed out that friends of ITT the world over will certainly try to censor ABC news broadcasts if the deal goes through.

The future of this proposal is still uncertain. Morse has called attention to the fact that seven of the top officers of the two companies are members of the President's Club. This "Club" is a group of businessmen who gave $1,000 or more to the Democratic party. One ITT officer, John A. McCone, was a former head of the CIA and is a friend of President Johnson.

Humble Wages For Humble Workers

Workers will get almost no benefit from the much-touted extension of the Federal minimum wage law to agriculture. It provides only a $1.00 minimum to Feb. 1, 1968, then $1.15 to Feb. 1, 1969, then $1.30 per hour. This rate is to include an estimate for cost of "room, board or other facilities" if they are furnished. Since there is no provision for overtime, the day can be sun-up to sun-down. So many farms are exempted from these provisions that authorities reckon only about one per cent of American farmers are included!

It is a humble reward for the meek and humble, like the thousand Spanish-speaking agricultural workers who walked on Easter from Saginaw, Mich., to Lansing, carrying a large wooden cross and a petition to give the governor. He wasn't there. Except that they didn't get shot, it was almost like the historic march of workers that Father Gapon led to see the Tsar back in 1905.

The preamble to their petition read: "Governor, our feet are sore. Many of us walked over 70 miles. . . . We marched because the migrant workers in Michigan and America are the forgotten men of this nation. Our wages criminatory striking," the howls of horror were so subdued we didn't hear them.
are low. Our housing is inadequate. We don't share in the health and welfare benefits available to other American citizens."

They urged the end of child labor and better education for the children of migrants; better regulations for the licensing of agricultural camps; exemption for migrant workers from the one-year residence requirement to come under state welfare provisions; unemployment compensation for agricultural workers. They also urged the extension of the National Labor Relations Act to agriculture.

On a Mutual network broadcast, William Kircher, AFL-CIO organization director had recently complained that farm workers have to "picket and strike and do all of the things that the policy of this nation is dedicated to eliminating" because farmhands can't vote themselves a union in an NLRB election. Employers often stall off an election for many times the duration of a typical farm job. This lowers the value of NLRB process to farm workers,

(Continued on next page)

Founding Fathers Would be Ashamed

An appeal "To Mothers and Wives of the United States From Japanese Women" was released March 1 by Alice Franklin Bryant, a 1966 Democratic nominee to U.S. Congress and World War II prisoner of the Japanese in the Philippines who is now a national board member of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and chairman of its Seattle Branch.

The appeal, printed on artistic folded cards, reads as follows:

Yes, we have come through the same ordeal.
We sent our sons and husbands to war,
To fight communism and defend our lands,
To liberate Asia . . ., so we were told. . . being repeated. bein. repeated.
You send your sons and husbands to war
To kill and be killed so far away from home,
To safeguard Free Asia . . . so you are told.
We appeal to you, we want you to remember
You have the right to ask whether
Freedom can be preached with napalms and gasses.
You aren't forbidden to reason why
You pay so much to create enemies,
To support a government unpopular with the people.
You are citizens entitled to demand:
Is all this really worth the sacrifice?...
Now we yearn to hear you say, for all the world to hear,
"Peace, not war, will save our democracy."

In releasing the appeal Mrs. Bryant said, "George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and our other founding fathers would be aghast to know that we intervened in the Vietnamese Revolution —first on the side of the French and now on the side of a corrupt Quisling who fought for them against his own people.

"Peace on whatever terms we can get would be far more honorable than a continuation of the carnage now going on in Vietnam."

BOOK REVIEW

Genocide in Vietnam

AMERICA'S VIETNAM POLICY, **The Strategy of Deception,** By Edward S. Herman and Richard B. DuBoff, Public Affairs Press, 1966, 123 p.p., paperback $2.00, in cloth $3.75.

The two professors — one from the University of Pennsylvania and one from Bryn Mawr — who wrote this authoritative book have done a great service to truth and to peace in presenting important facts clearly and readably with useful quotations and documentation.

It is the "strategy of deception" which has created the "credibility gap." This deception exists in many areas of our Vietnam policy, but most especially "in Washington's claims of a deep interest in a negotiated settlement of the war in Vietnam."

Yet the President has made such effective use of public relations techniques that he has confused, divided and sometimes silenced his critics. He has also managed to give the American public one idea of his terms for negotiations and to convey to Hanoi and the Vietcong quite a diffirent idea of these terms.

One of the appendices, "Genocide in Vietnam?" points out that there is "virtually unrestrained warfare against the entire Vietnamese peasantry." It quotes a high U.S. field commander as saying, "If the people are to the guerrillas as the oceans are to the fish, then . . . we are going to dry up that ocean."

Big lie technique, genocide — will a third similarity to the Nazis be the starting of world war?

All who desire to play a part in ending the carnage and preventing global warfare are advised to read this brief book promptly and to disseminate the information it gives in every possible way.

—Alice Franklin Bryant

Czech Union Congress

In the sort of social situation that is labeled "communist" in east Europe, there is need for unionism to resist bureaucracy. A report from a delegate to the Czechoslovak trade union congress held in January and February this year, published in April News & Letters, shows that while the union movement is much controlled by the state, it still serves to voice the complaints of the more persistent delegates.

The address of President Novotny urging more production sounds very familiar to American ears, and so do many of the complaints, for example:

"Not enough hot water to wash. . . . Engine and train crews had to work 12 and sometimes 15 hours without a rest. . . Change rooms need to be rebuilt, and we need boilers to heat them. . . We are using women to fill up all positions, but first of all those that men refuse because of wage conditions, or where they cannot go because they are family supporters. . ."

Other complaints carry the distinctive traits of their own social order, and of managerial response to monthly quota requirements. A delegate from an appliance factory reported: "Our suppliers are not shipping their materials according to contracts. At the beginning of the month, women in our plant have nothing to do for days. At the end of it they have to stretch their shifts to 16 hrs."

The spread between wage rates grows. In the period 1963-1965 monthly wages rose 143 crowns for technicians, 79 crowns for clerks, 8 crowns for workers. "The plan envisages for the period from now to 1970 an annual growth of 2 per cent for the workers and 8.2 per cent for technicians and clerks."

Union dues are 1 per cent of one's wage.

HUMBLE WAGES (Cont. fr. p. 6)

especially if it should be accompanied as it often is by some restriction on their right to "picket and strike and do all the things" they now do — a restriction imposed on the ground that NLRB ballot process ends the need for direct action.

Iron Heel Bears Down in Greece

An atmosphere of tension and fear, building up for some time in Athens, culminated during the week-end of April 22 in the establishment of a military dictatorship. During that week, all means of travel and communication to and from Greece were cut off.

A series of demonstrations in Athens by people long weary of the out-moded royal family institution and resentful, besides, of being Mr. Johnson's fifty-first state, was brutally countered by head-bashing police in the days leading up to the takeover.

Though daily newspapers, along with TV and radio broadcasters, now announce that calm has been restored, the fact that Greek residents of the U.S. lost contact with emigrating relatives supposed to have arrived in this country and that expensive telephone conversations with friends in Greece were cut off at the first mention of the current political situation, indicates that this calm remains a pax Romana — peace imposed by a military dictatorship.

Though the situation in Greece is an outgrowth of a political conflict rather than an industrial one, the Indusrtial Worker is concerned because fellow workers are robbed of every semblance of freedom as a consequence. Certain it is that the turmoil in Greece is not without significance to the world struggle of labor. We hope to have a clearer picture for the next issue of this paper.

Robbers Split On 'Mediation'

California Governor Ronald Regan wants a mediation service plan established by law to mediate disputes between farm workers and the ranchers. The Associated Farmers are opposed.

The big farm owners are still not convinced that they need the help of politicians to keep their slaves in line. A spokesman for the Association decried "third party interference." "Unlike industry in general," he said, "there is a close relationship between farm workers and farm owners." This would seem to be an attempt to resurrect the old myth that the farm employer is a kind of big daddy to whom the good farmhand extends loyalty, and that any little differences which arise are family matters.

The informed farm workers of today are not fooled, either by near-fascist Regan who wants more power for the state political machine, or by the farm-owners who are satisfied with nothing short of complete peon status for the workers they exploit. IWW or not, educated workers know that there is power in a union which they themselves can muster and use for whatever objectives they have in mind.

Meditation service is for the birds — and for the bosses. The one big family of bosses and slaves idea is unadulterated crap. What the situation calls for, and all intelligent workers want, is One Big Union of the working class, militant and industry-wide.

'They Don't Want Work'

The Upjohn Institute for Employment Research has issued a study, published by John Hopkins University Press, entitled "The Job Hunt." It concludes among other things that "once unemployed, 62% of the male blue collar workers started to look for a new job within a week"; more than 40% started one day after being laid off; 20% didn't look at all because of certainty of being called back shortly. It found the job hunting behaviour of the white variety of the proletarian to be the same.

Your Health

Fred Cook (Plot against the Patient, Prentice-Hall, April) says USA ranks 13th in life expectancy for males, 7th in life expectancy for females, and its standing as regard infant mortality has fallen from 5th place in 1950 to 15th. While proportion of oldsters in population has risen, the number of doctors and hospital beds per thousand people has gone down. Meanwhile low pay: 30% of hospital clerical staffs got less than $60 a week; a third of nursing aides get under $50, and 40% of hospital service workers got less than $43 per week. Some have gained above these figures with the new minimum wage.

Short-changed

February 1 was the day when nine million workers not previously covered were brought under the "protection" of the Wage-Hour law. Since that date, complaints charging violations by employers have increased 40%.

Latest Labor Department reports show that 400,000 workers were short-changed $90,000,000 in minimum wage, overtime and equal wage violations last year. These workers have recovered only about a third of this amount, the government report states.

Let's Be HUMAN

By Harry Fleishman

Science scares me. Scientists at the University of Pittsburgh reported recently that by isolating an important ingredient of Kava Kava, a ceremonial beverage drunk by South Sea Island natives, they may have discovered a hate-destroying tranquilizer. The native drink reportedly gives people a peaceful happy feeling without destroying self-control or bringing a hangover.

Pitt's Dr. Joseph Buckley said that the substance, F-1, has a "remarkable" taming effect on wild, hate-crazed laboratory animals. Whereas alcohol affects brain areas concerned with reason, balance and coordination, F-1 acts on brain areas associated with rage and hate. . .

Maybe Kava Kava can make Brotherhood Week unnecessary. On the other hand, perhaps it could turn us into contented cows, unwilling to struggle against injustices.

* * *

Dr. Isadore S. Kulscar, Israeli psychiatrist who examined Eichmann before trial:

"I believe his claim that he did not hate the Jews. He hated life."

* * *

Germany and the United States have both been defeated — by dumplings fired by a determined Bavarian artist. In order to keep the West German Air Force's noisy jets from buzzing his home, 48-year-old Helmut Winter fired 120 homemade dumplings at them, using a specially designed ballista, patterned after Roman artillery using the crossbow principle. The Luftwaffe agreed to keep its planes at 1,000 feet instead of swooping down on Mr. Winter at 400 feet over his home.

The U.S. Army helicopter unit has also surrendered unconditionally. At a ceremony at the helicopter base, artist Winter was received with full military honors and was assured that helicopters would now stay at least 1,600 feet high.

Suggests colleague George Solomon: "I'd like to see all future wars fought with dumplings. . . . potato dumplings for single impact, liver dumplings for splatter. And when the war is over, instead of the usual postwar famine, the participants could eat what was left of their armaments."

* * *

"There is power in color" says Whitney Young, executive director of the National Urban League, "but it's green as in money, brown as in covers of school books, and white as in ballots."

* * *

A column in the Washington Post frequently places pets. Columnist John Carmody is still nonplussed over the message received one morning from a lady who called to make sure that her kitten would be placed with a white family.

Spring Bargain Sale

Meat packer Wilson & Co. following the Armour pattern, got itself a new 3-year contract with Packinghouse and Meat Cutters union nearly six months ahead of contract expiration date. "Settle early and save money" is motivation enough for the companies, but why were the two packinghouse unions (the Amalgamated did it too) so ready to hand the packers a bargain in human labor power at a time when Teamsters and railroad shopmen were demanding more substantial wage gains?

They Should Have Joined the IWW!

Editor:

When the International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers voted to join the United Steel Workers Union of America they voted to take a step backward. It must be remembered that some years ago the Steel Workers moved into the Couer d'Alene mining district of Idaho they demanded that the U.S. Labor Department call an election of miners and smelter workers to determine which union should act as a bargaining agent for them.

The Steel Workers won in the election that was held by a small majority. The Steel Workers had the backing of the business element. They had flooded the area with leaflets which slandered the Mine-Mill union with charges that it was controlled by communists. It seems that the members of the Mine-Mill union had very short memories. They are now a part of the AFL-CIO which is a pro-capitalist outfit run by self-perpetuating gang of labor fakers.

These fakers were largely responsible for the "listing" of Mine-Mill and for its persistent harrassment by the Justice Department right up to the time when its top officials agreed to the merger with the Steel Workers.

They would have done better to stick it out on their own or, better yet, to merge with the IWW. Now they belong to the capitalists' labor front. Their militants will be weeded out or subdued. The once aggressive and out spoken workers will have their grievances processed by professional fixers and political lobbyists in Congress. That's the picture now and they won't like it.

Will they do anything about it? Who knows? But these are changing times and there are signs that the old fakeration already has had it.

Guy B. Askew

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Everett E. Luoma

SOCIAL SECURITY AND LIVING COSTS

In a recent column, Sylvia Porter attempts to explain why Social Security payments should not be tied to the cost of living index.

First she presents the arguments in favor of the idea. She explains that the Federal Civil Service Retirement System affesting Federal employees and the Military Retirement System affesting career servicemen offer automatic pension increases as living costs rise. Also, a growing number of industries have escalator clauses to protect employe paychecks and retiree pension checks against the impact of inflation.

Another argument is that even though there have been three big Social Security benefit boosts since the beginning of 1954, the buying power of the benefit check of a worker who retired in that year actually is down 7%. He would need a monthly benefit of $81.70 today, instead of the actual $76 he is receiving, just to keep up with living cost rises. And because of the 3.3% rise in consumer prices last year, more than half of 1965's Social Security benefit hike already has vanished.

It is further argued that tying Social Security benefits to the cost of living would involve no new tax hikes to contributors because higher wages generally have produced more than enough revenue to pay for automatic benefit changes.

Why, then, has President Johnson ignored the call for measures to make Social Security benefits inflation proof? Miss Porter says that one reason is that the benefit boosts he did propose, a minimum of 19% and a maximum of 59%, would more than compensate for consumer price rises in recent years.

Then Miss Porter says: "But the fundamental reason the President and so many of us still remain against an official link between Social Security benefits and living costs is that this would be equivalent to accepting inflation as a way of life."

This latter reason is quite absurd. I am certain that most of the elderly as well as the workers are ready to recognize that inflation is the way of life throughout the western world.

Why then does the Government refuse to tie Social Security payments to living costs?

The real reason is that Social Security benefits as well as unemployment and welfare benefits can be used at any time to check the buying power of the populace if it is thought that the income of the public is too great for the productive capacity of the economy.

This is a necessary feature at a time when the Government is attempting to take more of the productive capacity of the country out of civilian goods and putting it into production for war.

Seafarers Form Defense League

Member of the Seafarers International Union, SIU, have formed a Maritime Defense League, to provide legal services, etc. to their members in instances where the union cannot provide these because of such legislation as the Landrum-Griffin Act and interpretations by the courts prohibiting and restricting union activities." It is formed as a voluntary committee supported by voluntary donations, to render services to members arrested in all United States ports.

As Robt. Mathews, chairman of the League, and also SIU v-p, explained, it will collect "funds that are needed for the defense of SIU members who can't turn to their union for help — because the law is set up to deny them the help they need."

In some instances the occasion for help came from police clashes where SIU members offered assistance to picket lines outside their industry.

To the Woblies

from Robert Anton Wilson

"Look, if you think any American official is going to tell you the truth, then you're stupid. Did you hear that? — stupid." Arthur Sylvester, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs to U.S. War correspondents at Saigon; quoted by Morley Safer, CBS News.

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My own philosophy is not Wobbly, but pretty damn close to it.

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No individual can keep these
laws,
for they are death
To every energy of man and
forbid
the springs of life.

—William Blake

BIRMINGHAM NEGROES PLAN MORE ACTION

Birmingham, Alabama civil rights fighters are demanding grand jury action for arrested Negroes instead of kangaroo court trials.

"'In the past, says a spokesman, "police policy appears to have been . . . 'apprehend and arrest the whites and shoot the Negroes' . . . For Negroes, this is a simple matter of life and death. . . Let the Non-violent movement now regroup and reorganize and let us creatively begin now to insist and demand equality in the total legal system throughout Alabama."

Unlike a few years ago, the white community is now granting some attention to Negro demands.